

Analysis of Packing Function Solutions for Monomeric Proteins

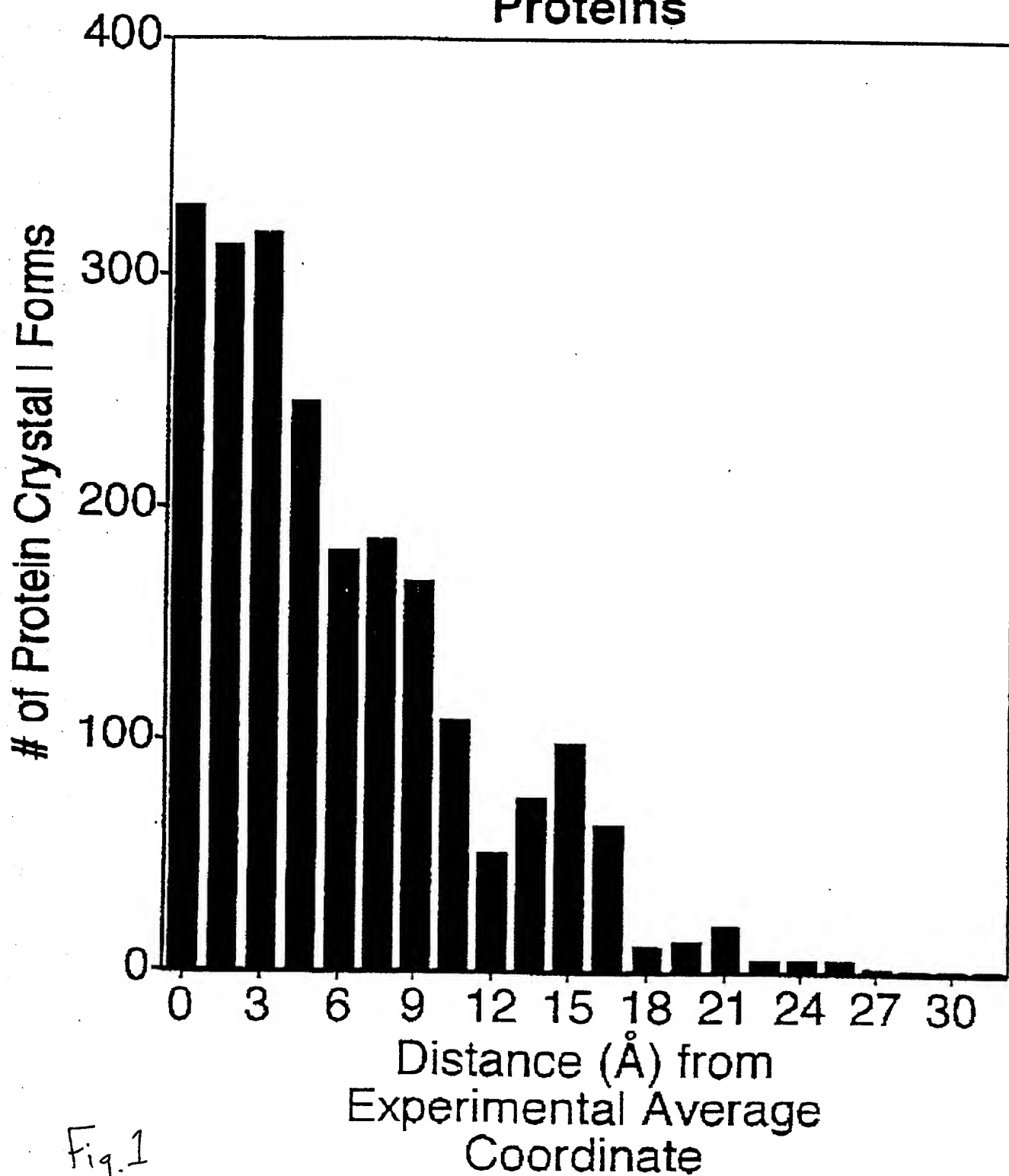
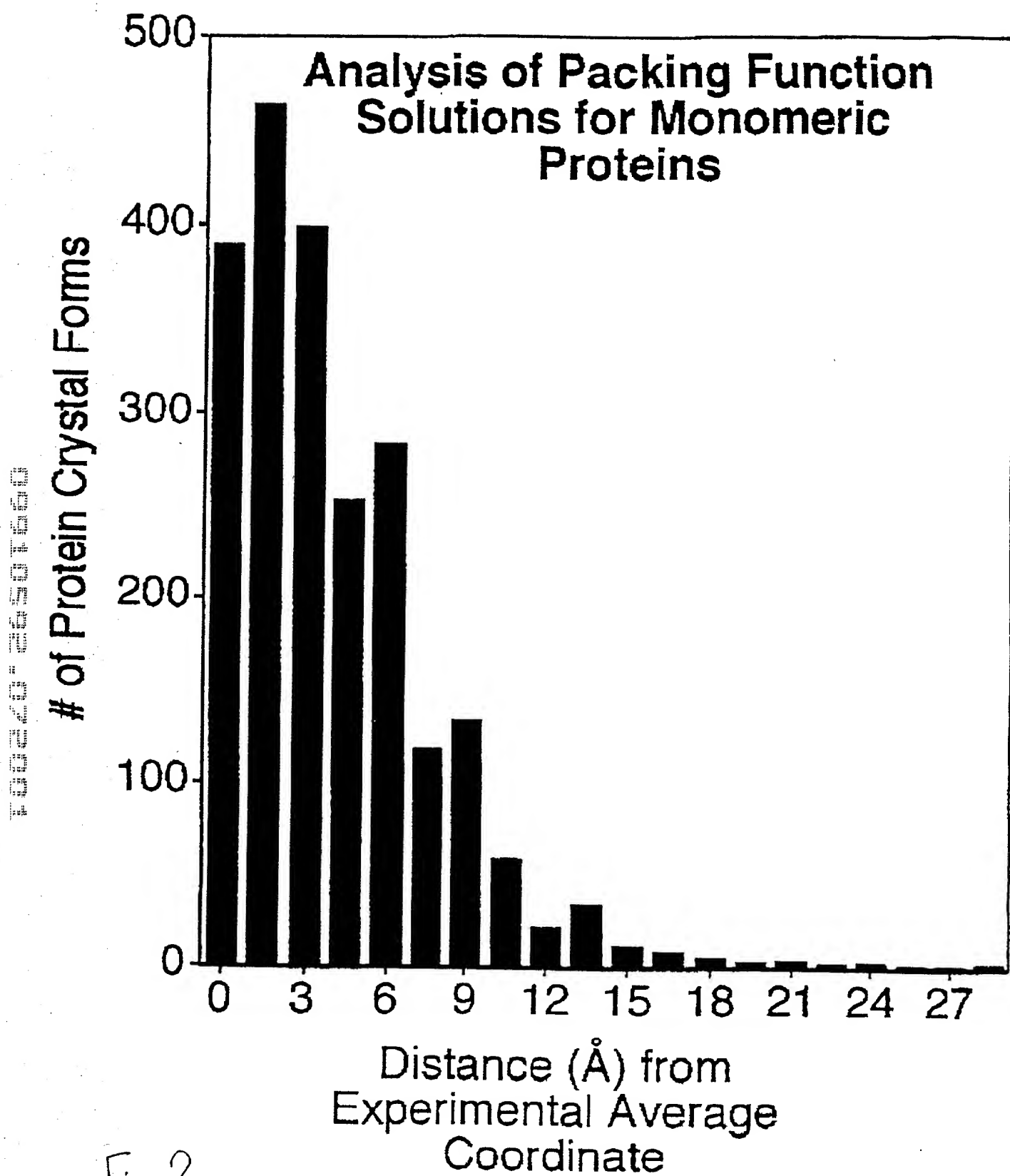


Fig.1



START:

For Use with a Radial Correction or
with Modes 5 thru 7:

Modes 1 & 2 (cont'd)

Set Up
Parallelization

Get
Fractionalization
Matrix

Initialize
Constants and
Sine/Cosine Tables

Partition the List
of Fourier Indices
Between
Processor(s)

Input 1 &
Initialize the List of
Fourier Indices (hkl)

Convert Each Fourier
Index (hkl) to Polar
Coordinates & Get
Its Bessel Argument

Get Biggest Sphere
Without Overlap
of Symmetry Mates

Get the FT of a
Crystalline Unit Cell
Filled with Symmetry
Related Spheres

Input 2

Calculate a Radial
Correction Factor
for Each "n" Index

Confirm
Calculation Mode

Calculation Mode-Specific Routines:

Initialize
Tables of Spherical
Bessel Functions and
Bessel Function 0's

Modes 1 & 2
(Unphased Diffraction Amplitudes to
Phased FT of SHSB-modeled Unit Cell)

Determine Limits
on l & m indices and
on n indices at each l

Mode-Specific
Input

For modes 5 thru 7:
Read expected SHSB
coefficient &
deviation values

Get Input File # for
Calculated FT, if
there is a Prior Model

Initialize Correlation
Exponentiation
Factor

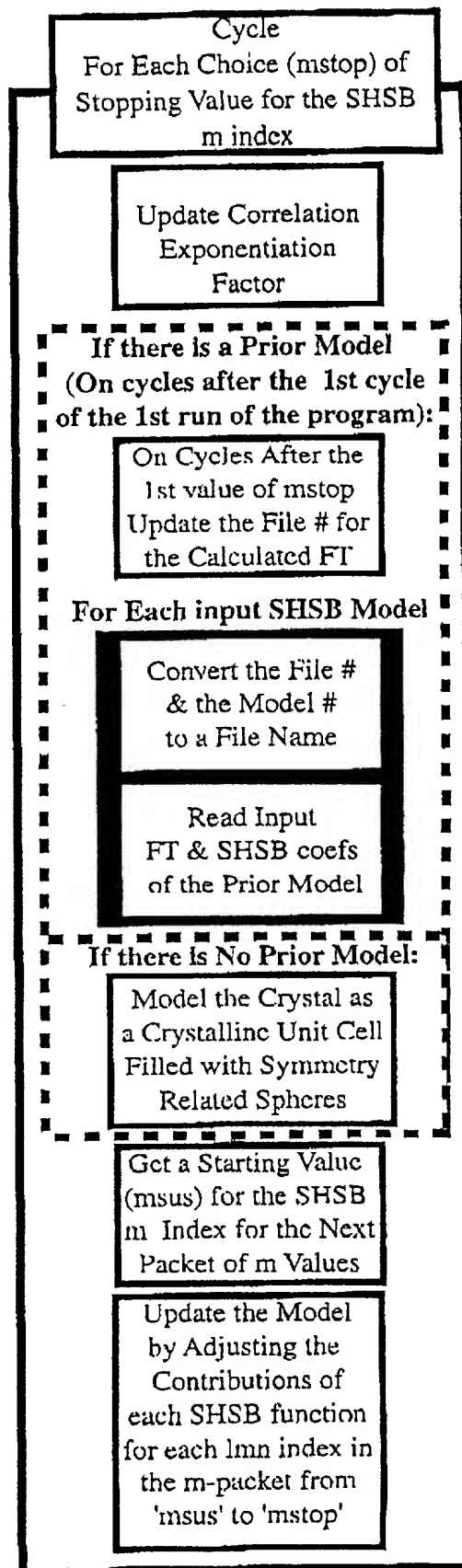


Fig. 3

Flow Chart for the Main Driver Program for "faizer": Options to compute a the FT of a SHSB Model of Crystal

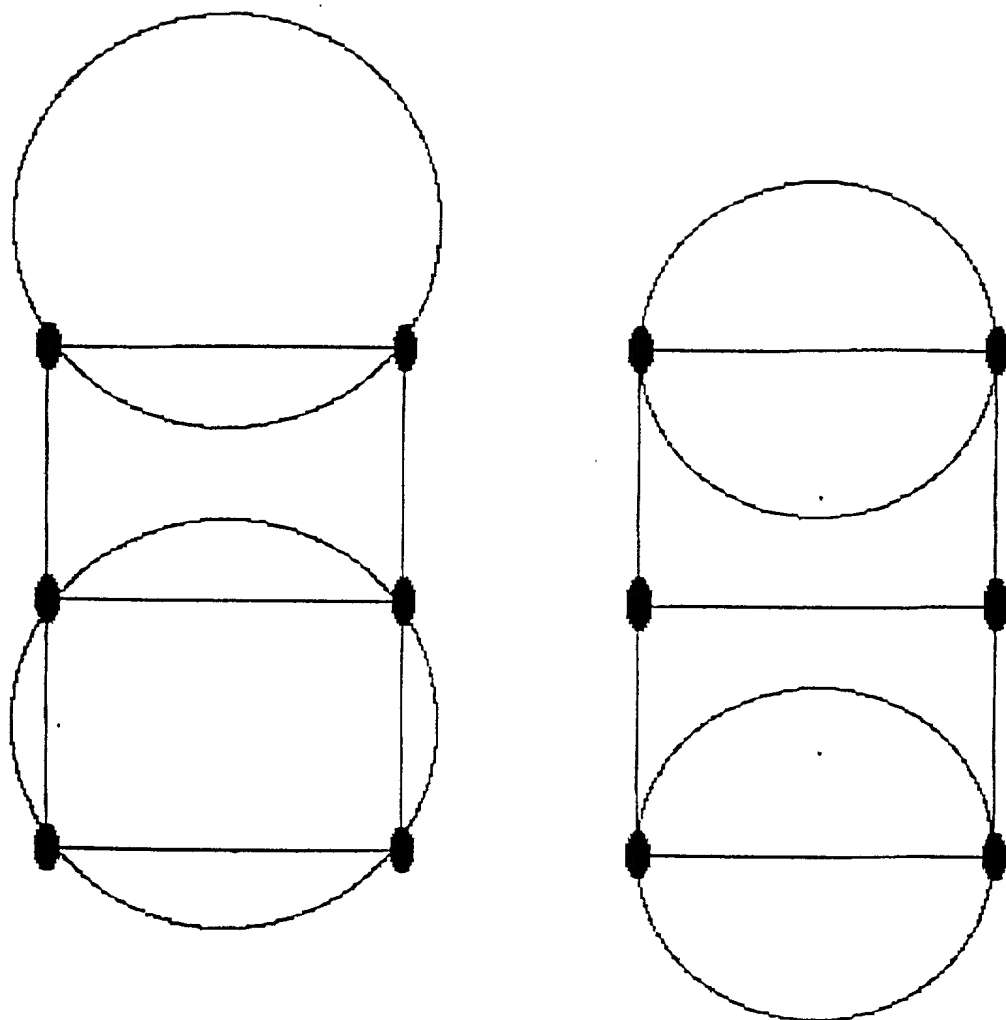


Figure 4 A schematic example: Two choices for filling the same portion of a crystal unit cell from an orthorhombic Spacegroup. Although the spheres on the right are smaller than those on the left, for some crystals, the local maximum in the packing on the right would be the packing of maximal consistency with the crystallographic data.

Figure 4.

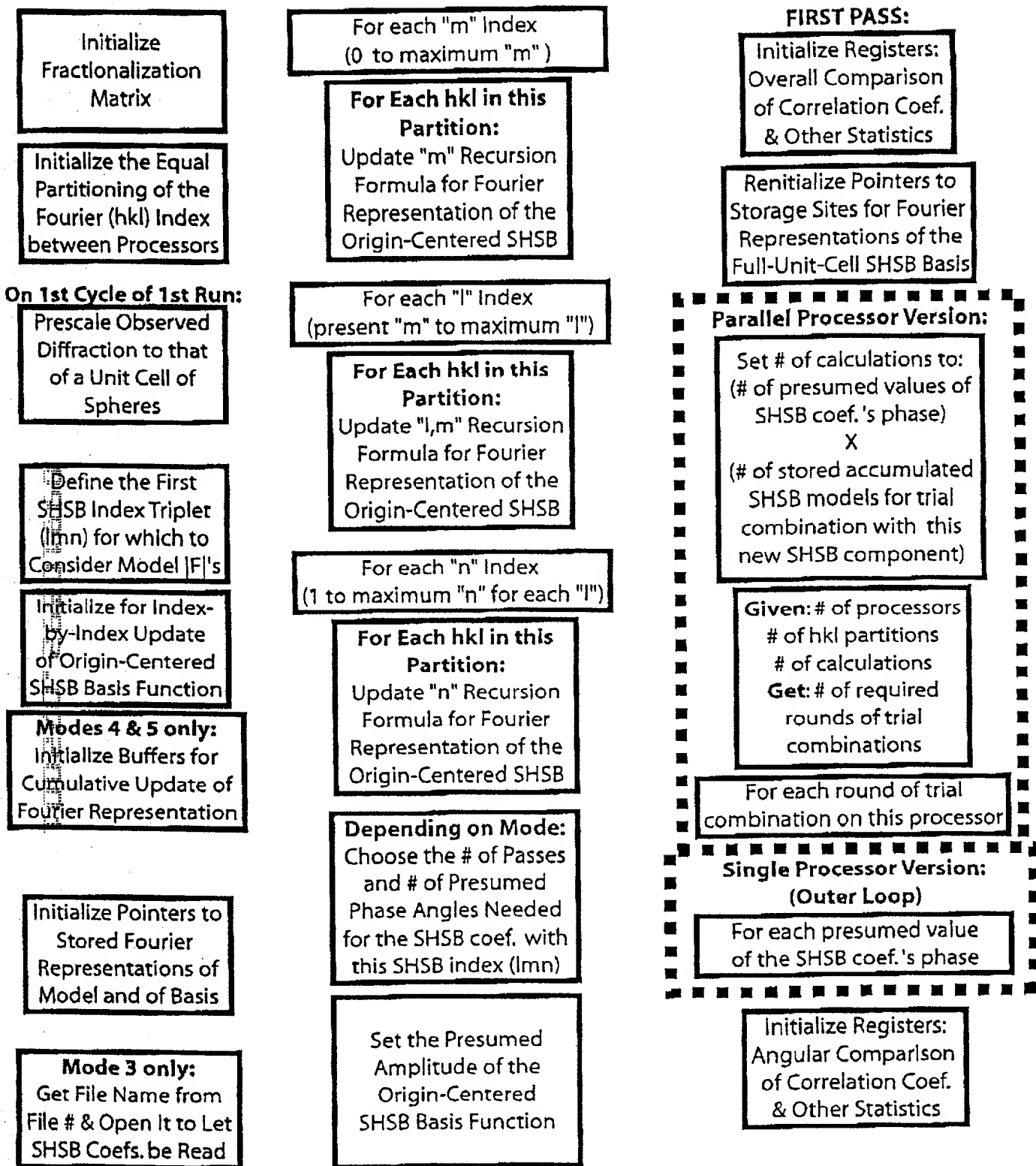
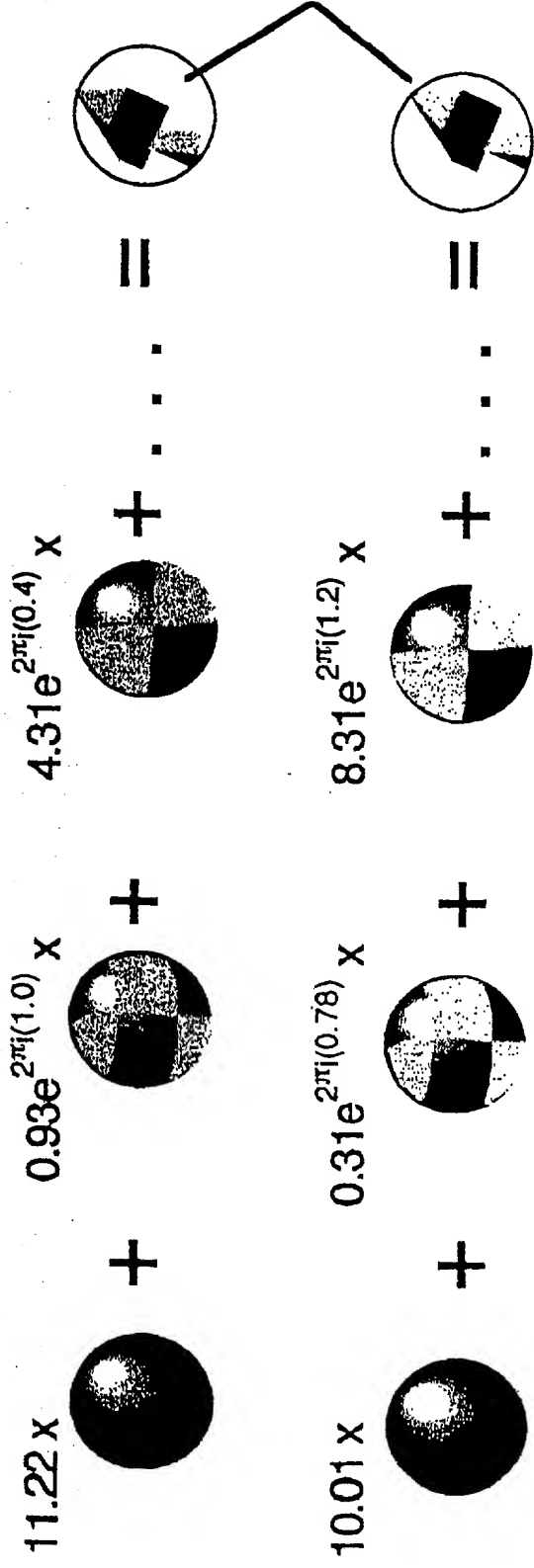


Fig. 5

Identical Image from Expansions about Different Origins:



Symmetry Expanded Direct Space Basis Functions:

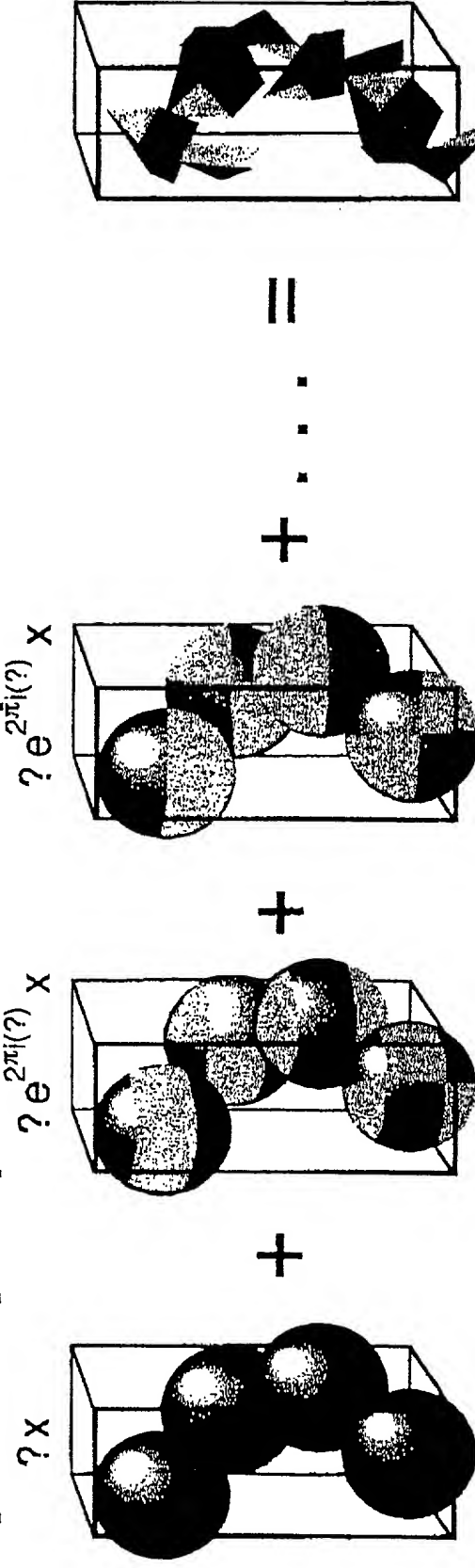
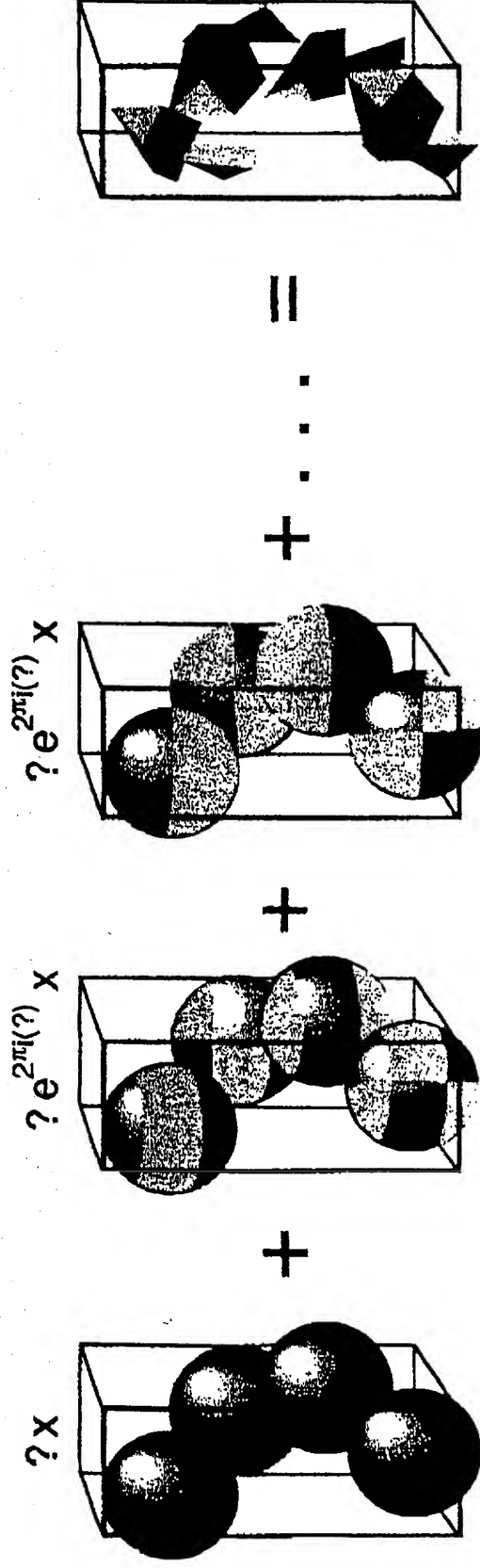


Fig. 6

With a properly chosen origin, 45-55% of the unit cell can be expanded. (Most protein crystals are > 45% solvent.)

Component Direct Space Basis Functions:



Component Fourier Transforms:

$$a_{001} F_{\text{solo}}^{001}(\text{hkl}) + a_{211} F_{\text{solo}}^{211}(\text{hkl}) + a_{111} F_{\text{solo}}^{111}(\text{hkl}) + \dots = F_{\text{obs}}(\text{hkl})$$

$$a_{001} = \sum_{\text{hkl}} F_{\text{solo}}^{*001}(\text{hkl}) F_{\text{obs}}(\text{hkl}) \quad [\text{presume } \phi = 0.00 \text{ to start}]$$

$$F_{\text{accum}}(\text{hkl}) = a_{001} F_{\text{solo}}^{001}(\text{hkl})$$

$$a_{211} = \sum_{\text{hkl}} F_{\text{solo}}^{*211}(\text{hkl}) (|F_{\text{obs}}(\text{hkl})| - |F_{\text{accum}}^n(\text{hkl})|) e^{2\pi i \phi_{\text{accum}}^n(\text{hkl})}$$

$$F_{\text{accum}}^{n+1}(\text{hkl}) = F_{\text{accum}}^n(\text{hkl}) + a_{211} F_{\text{solo}}^{211}(\text{hkl})$$

Fig. 7